

PCE Chestnut Site Atlantic, Iowa

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EPA Region 7
Project Manager



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Superfund

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Introductions

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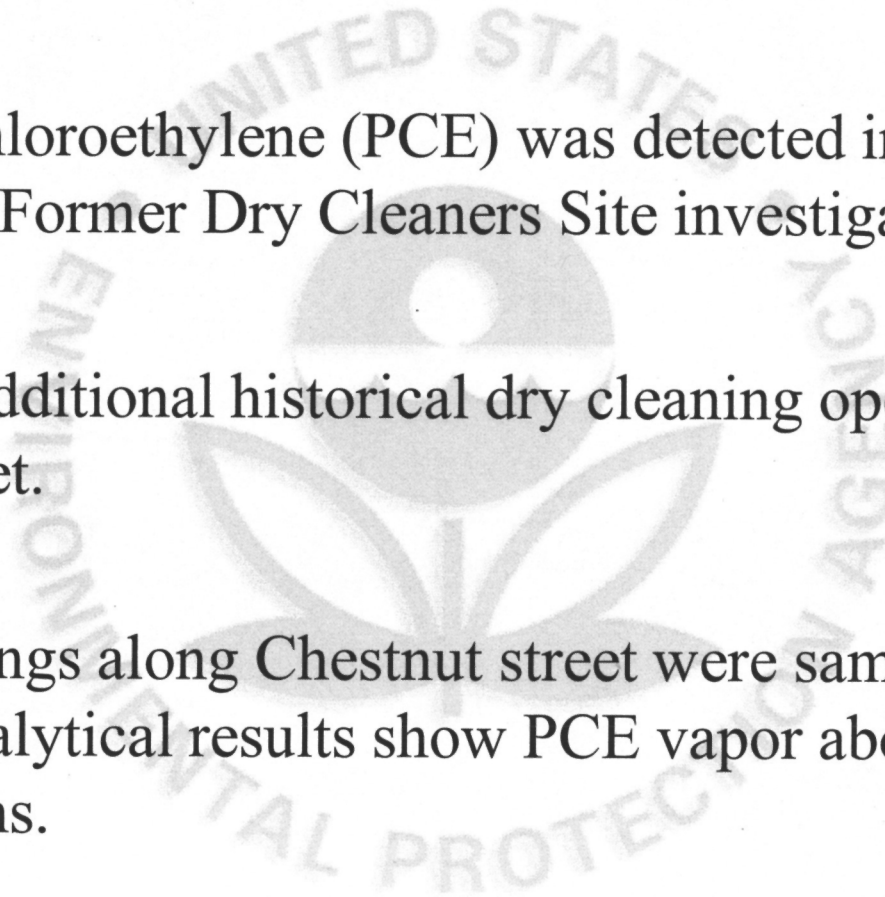
Environmental Health Specialist

What is a Superfund Site?

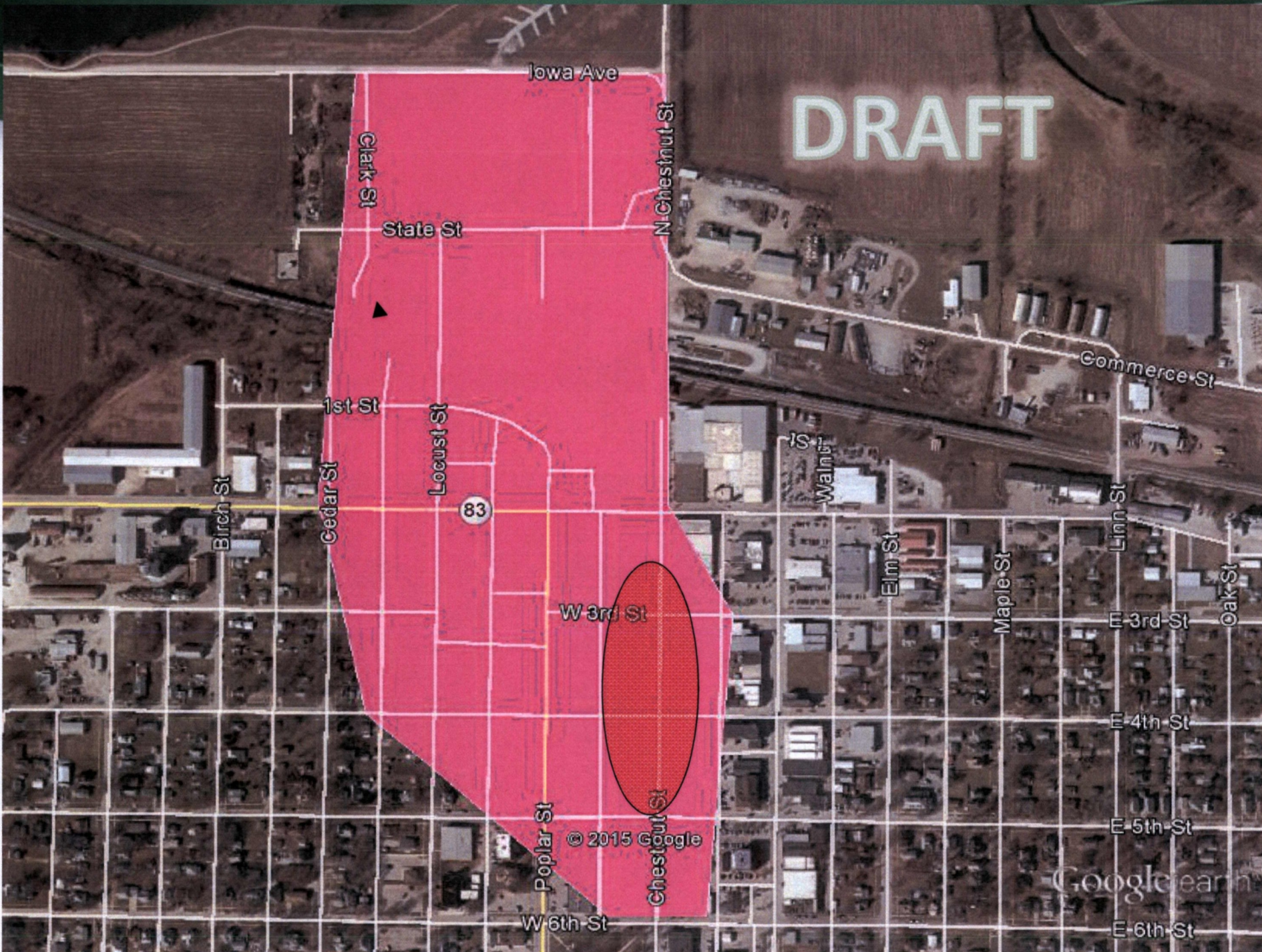
- Superfund is the name given to the environmental program established to address abandoned hazardous waste sites that possibly affect local ecosystems or people.
- It is also the name of the fund established by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).
- Over the past 20+ years, Superfund has located and analyzed tens of thousands of hazardous waste sites, protected people and the environment from contamination at the worst sites, and involved states, local communities, and other partners in the cleanup process.
- <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/about.htm>



Site History

- 2015: Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was detected in groundwater during a PCE Former Dry Cleaners Site investigation.
 - Evidence of additional historical dry cleaning operations along Chestnut Street.
 - Several buildings along Chestnut street were sampled for vapor intrusion. Analytical results show PCE vapor above levels of health concerns.
 - Vapor mitigation systems were installed in three locations.
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Google earth



Contaminants

PCE (Tetrachloroethylene):

- A man-made chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning clothes
- It evaporates easily into the air
- a colorless liquid with a mild, chloroform-like odor - has a sharp, sweet odor

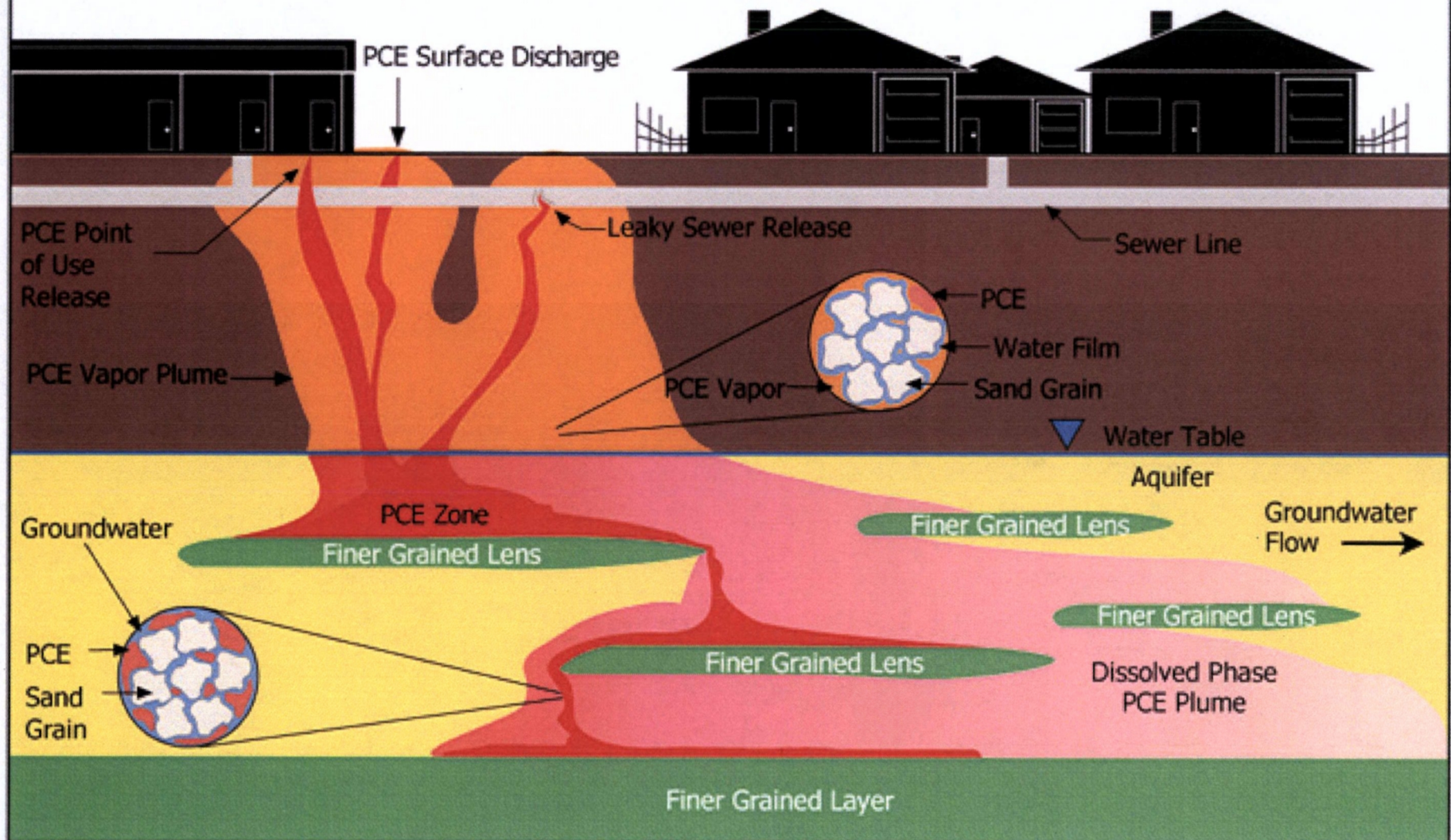
TCE (Trichloroethylene):

- Remove grease from fabricated metal parts and in the production of some textiles.
- PCE degrades to TCE under certain circumstances
- A colorless or blue liquid with a chloroform-like odor - has a sharp, sweet odor

For more information about these chemicals go to:

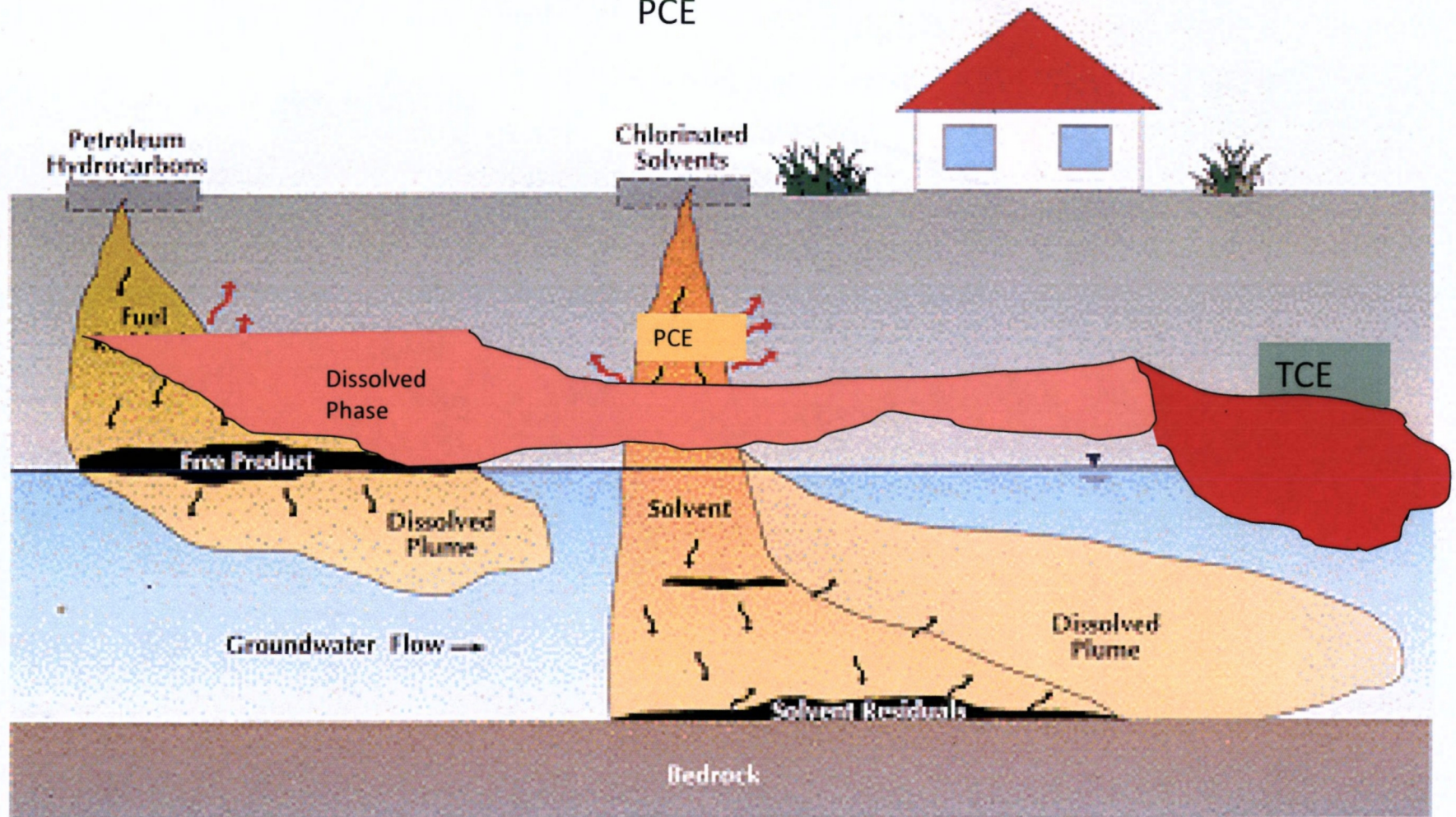
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/>

The PCE Challenge



PCE Converts to TCE

PCE





Health Effects of PCE

Cancer Risk

PCE is classified by U.S. EPA as “likely to be carcinogenic” to humans

Cancers associated with PCE exposure: bladder, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and multiple myeloma in human populations

Noncancer Health Effects

Long-term exposure from breathing air contaminated with PCE can result in neurological, kidney, liver, immunological, hematological, developmental, and reproductive effects



Health Effects of TCE

Cancer Risk

TCE is classified by U.S. EPA as “carcinogenic to humans”

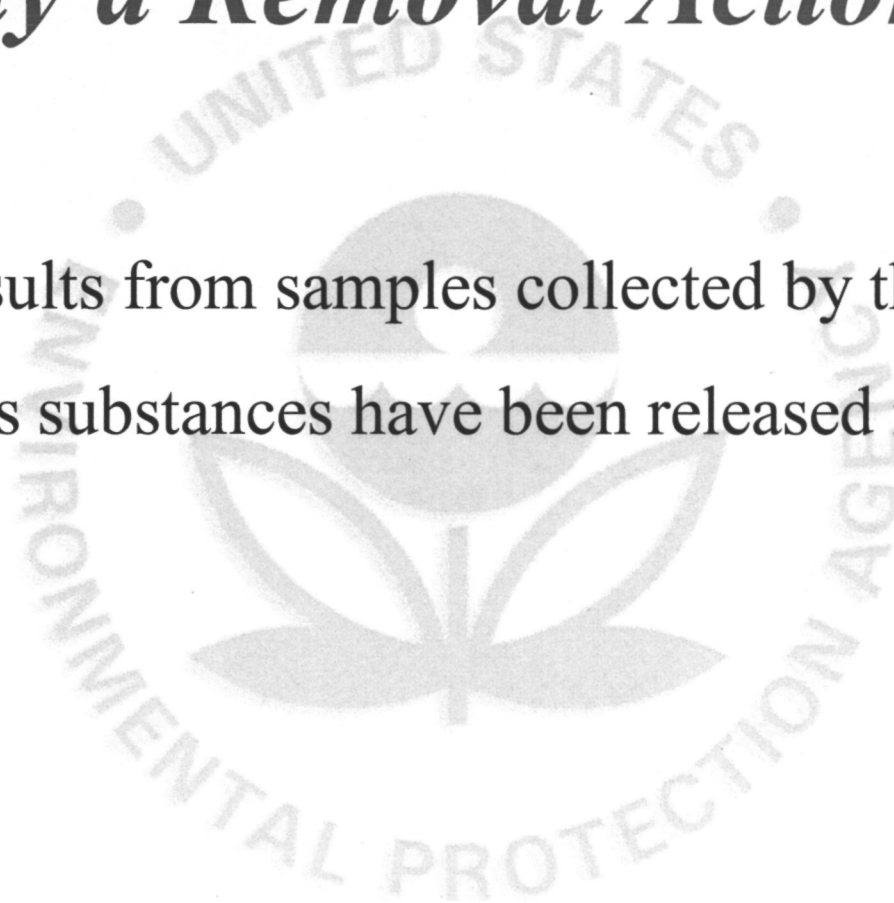
Cancers associated with TCE exposure: kidney, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and liver in human populations

Noncancer Health Effects

Long-term exposure from breathing air contaminated with TCE can result in liver, kidney, neurological, reproductive, immunological, and developmental effects (fetal heart defects)

Why a Removal Action?

Analytical results from samples collected by the EPA indicate that hazardous substances have been released into the environment.



What does a Removal Action entail?

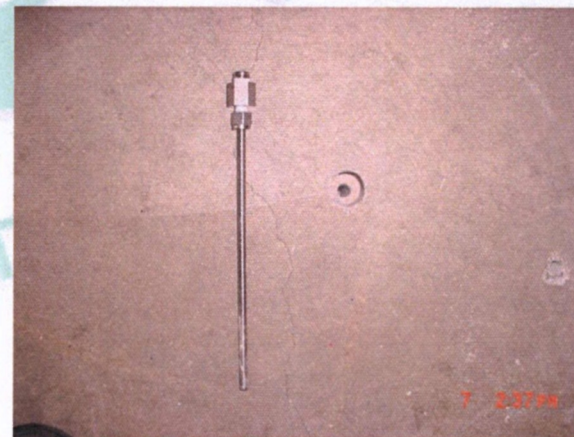
- ❑ Soil and groundwater sampling
 - Find source area(s)
 - Find the extent of the contamination in the soil and groundwater
 - Determine if contamination is affecting any other receptors – for example drinking water



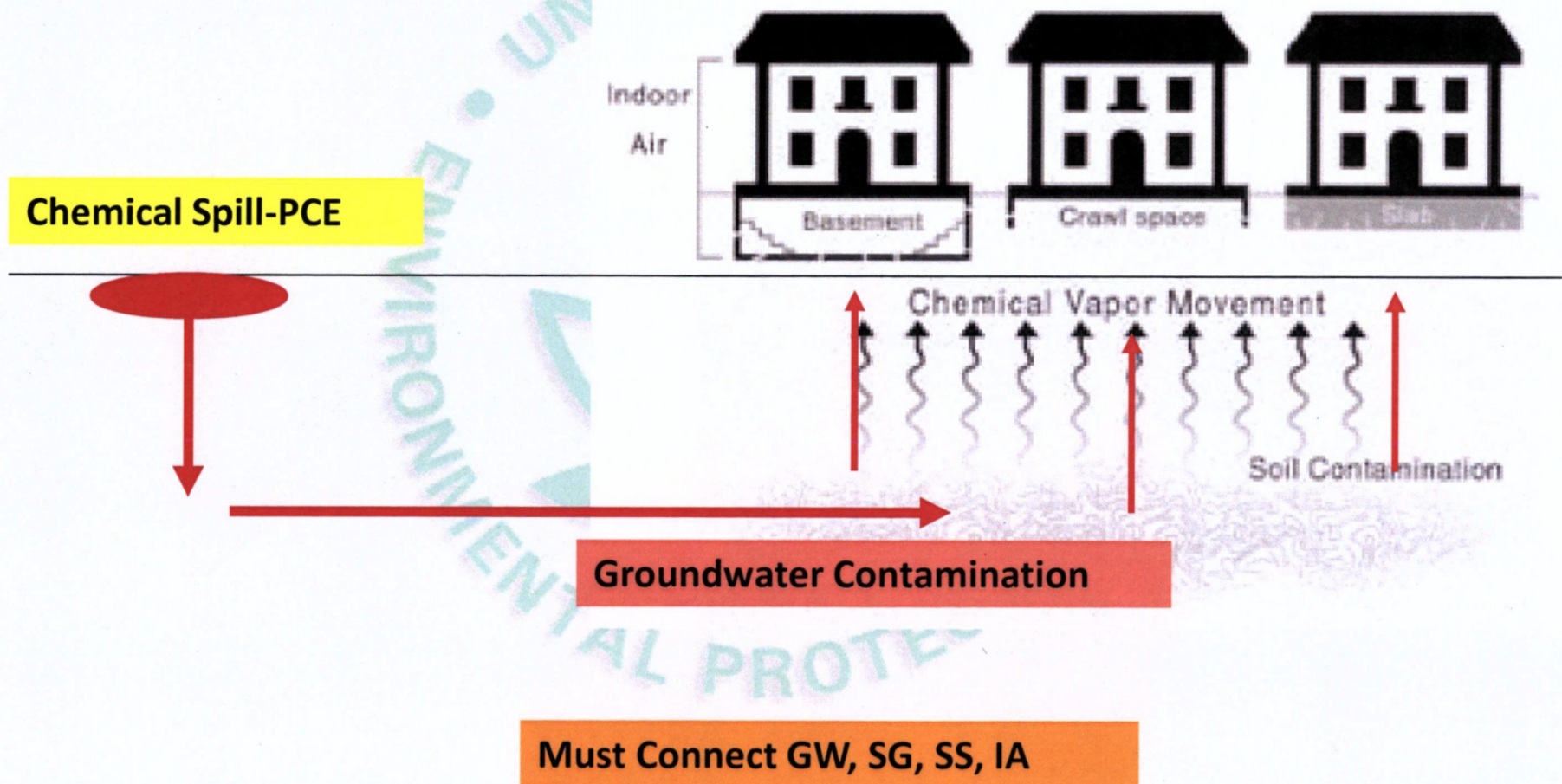
What does a Removal Action entail?

- ☐ Sub-slab soil gas and indoor air sampling
- ☐ Installation of vapor mitigation systems in residential homes and businesses where PCE and/or TCE exceed the removal action levels for soil gas contaminants

Sub Slab and Indoor Air Sampling



What is Vapor Intrusion?



Vapor Abatement System Installation

Radius of Influence Testing



**Radius of Influence testing = 96% success
rate on initial installation at the Behr Site**

Success = 30 & 90 day samples < IA screening level

Vapor Abatement System Installation

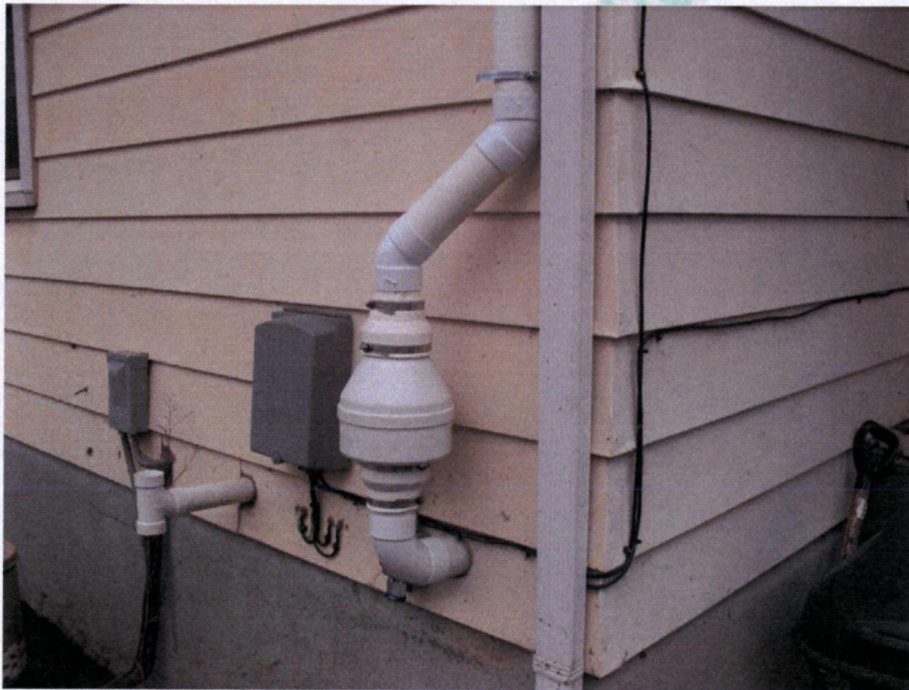
Extraction Pipe into Slab



Based on radius of influence testing, multiple extraction points may be necessary
Note: Looking for entire slab to be under vacuum

Vapor Abatement System Installation

Outside Fan and Vent



Per local code, vent above highest window

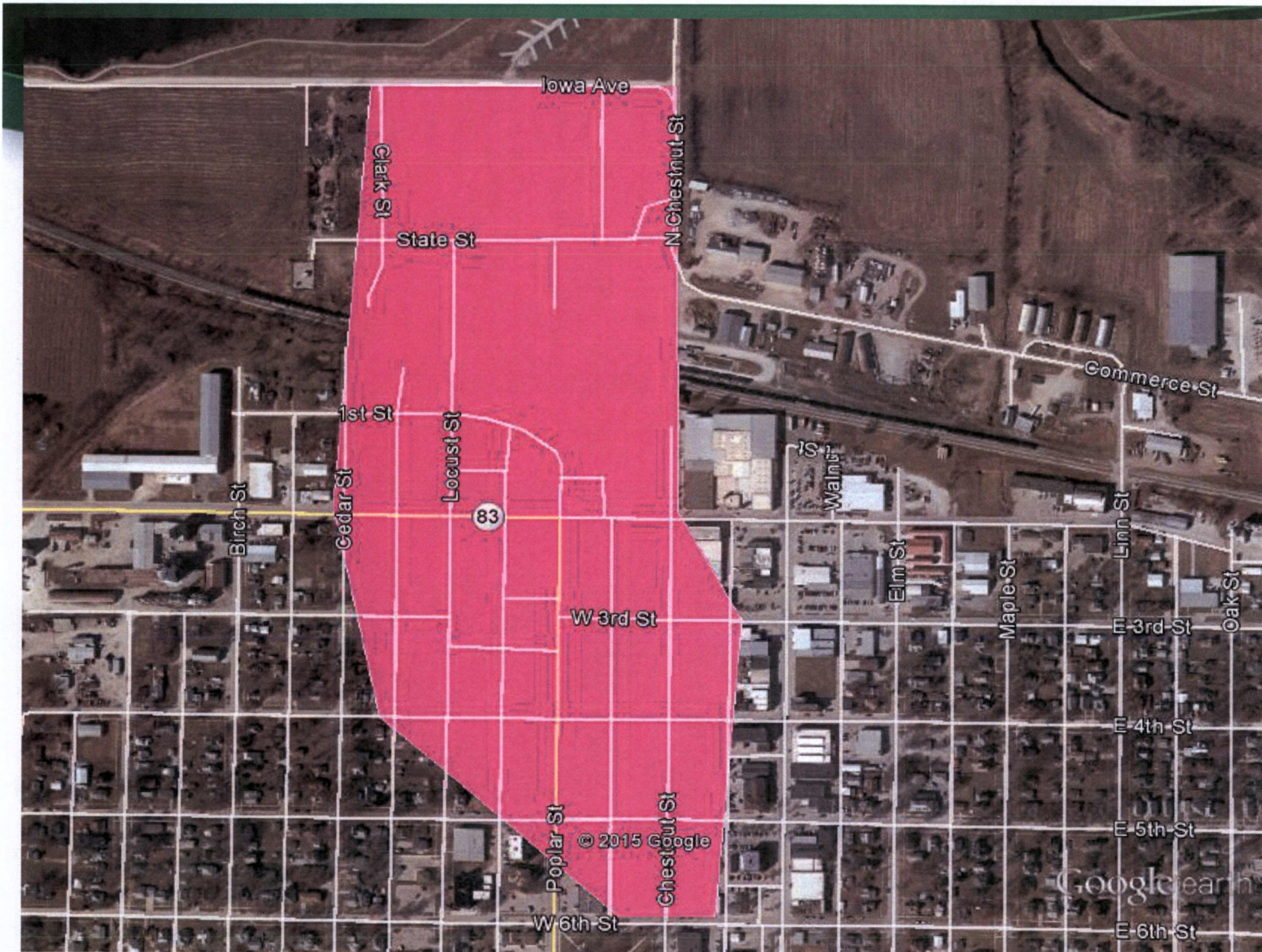




Vapor Abatement System Installation

Outside Fan and Vent







Your Chance to be Heard

EPA's Community Involvement Program

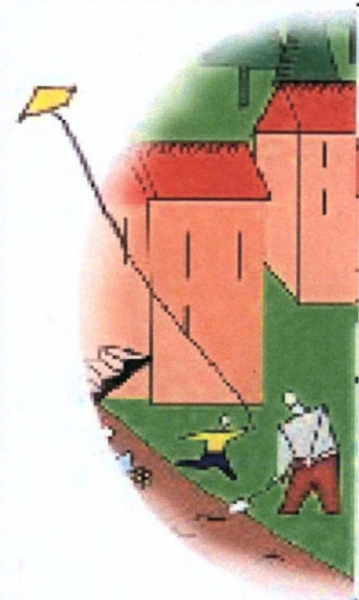


What is Community Involvement?

- Individuals potentially affected by a site have a voice in the cleanup process.
- EPA's Regional staff help communities get involved by providing:
 - Educational materials
 - Outreach activities
 - Site information
 - Training
 - Technical assistance
 - Other support

EPA's Community Involvement Goals

- Keep you informed in the cleanup process.
- Provide opportunities for you to comment and provide input.
- Resolve community issues related to the site.



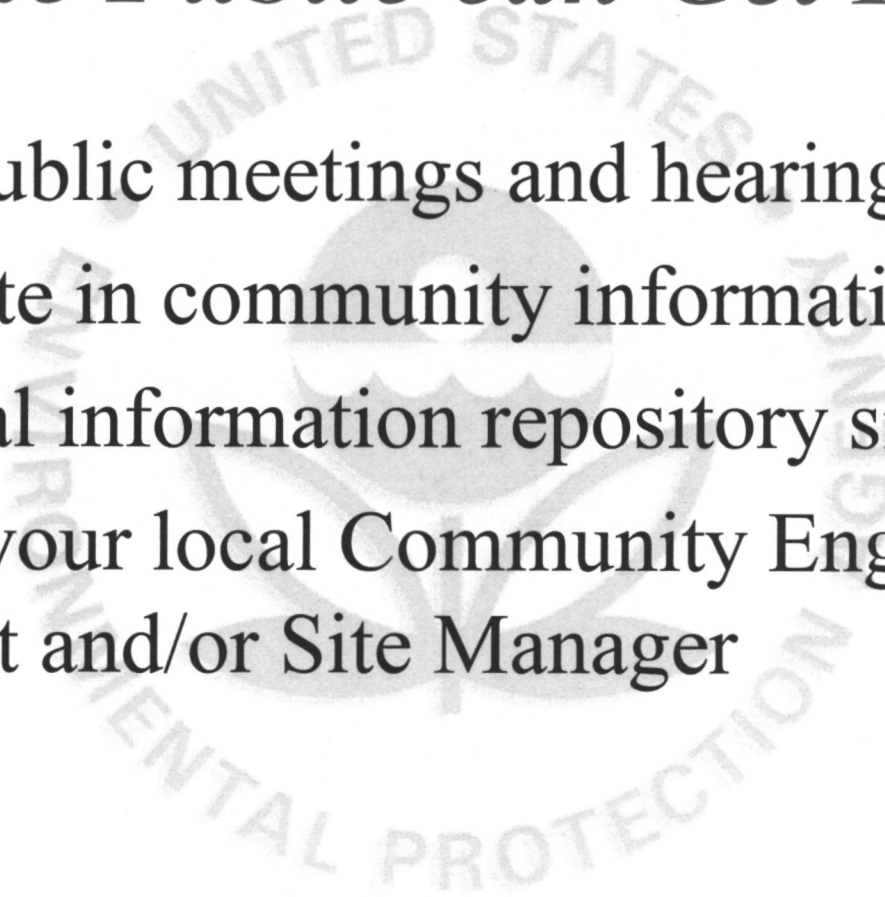
Community Involvement Programs

- Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC)
- Meet with community to explain site information
- Interpret and explain health-related information
- Technical document review and interpretation
- Facilitate meetings



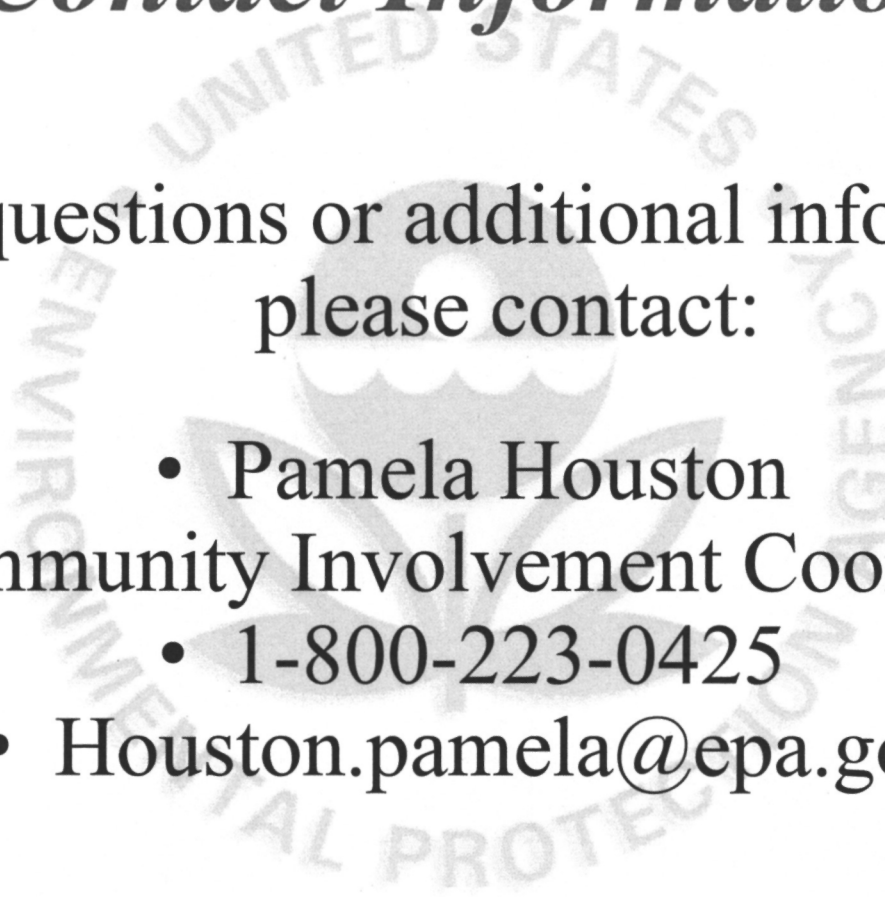


Ways the Public can Get Involved

- Attend public meetings and hearings
 - Participate in community information sessions
 - Visit local information repository sites
 - Contact your local Community Engagement Specialist and/or Site Manager
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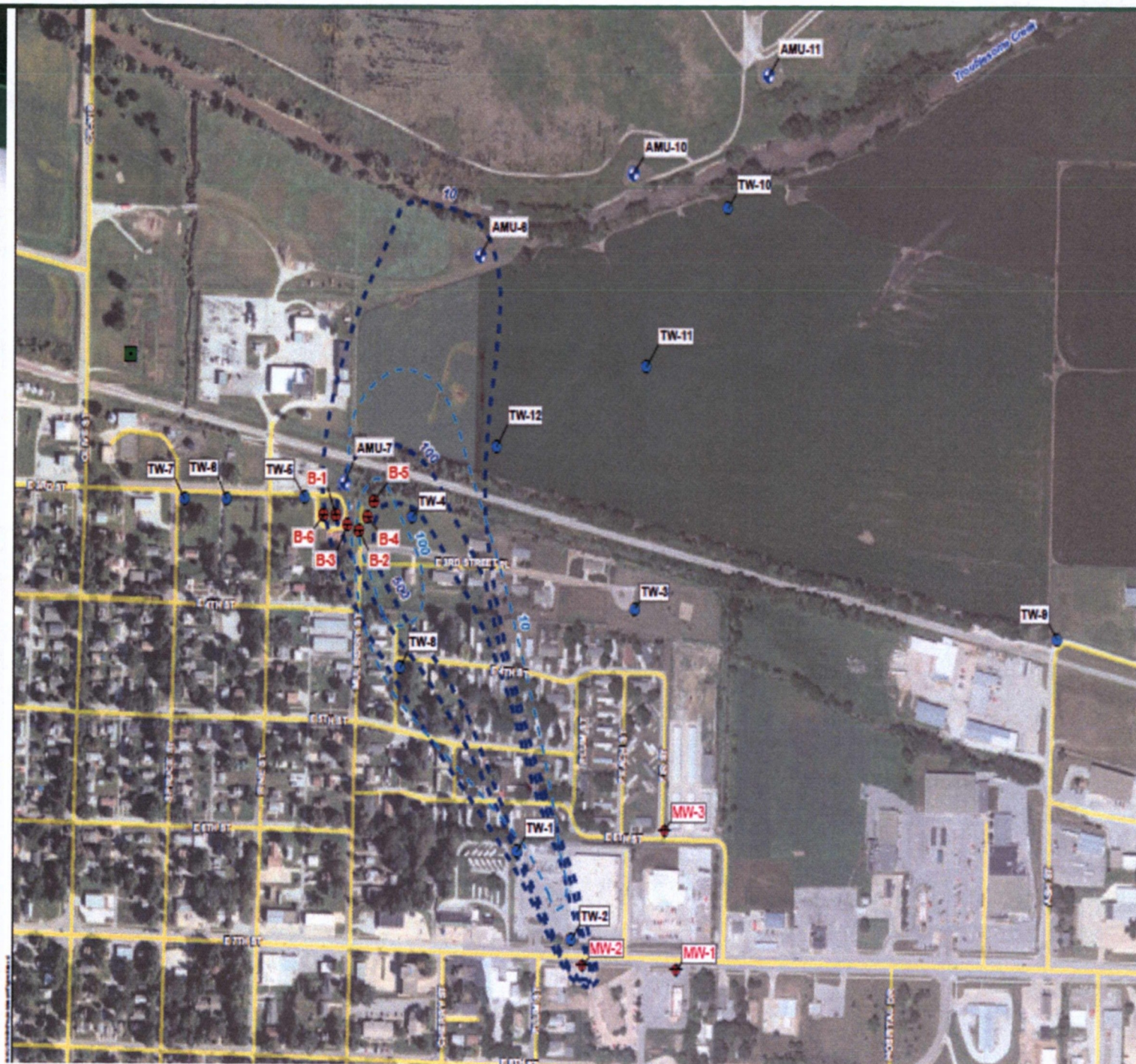
Contact Information

- For questions or additional information,
please contact:
 - Pamela Houston
 - Community Involvement Coordinator
 - 1-800-223-0425
 - Houston.pamela@epa.gov
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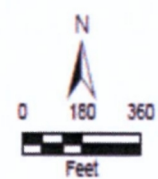
ATSDR

- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a non-regulatory federal public health agency based in Atlanta, Georgia.
- ATSDR's Mission is to serve the public by using the most current science, responding to community health concerns, and providing health education.
- Health Questions?

Erin Harman, REHS
LCDR U.S. Public Health Service
ATSDR Region 7 Representative
(913) 551-1311



- Borehole location
 - ◆ Monitoring well location
 - Piezometer location
 - Temporary well sample location
 - Public water supply well location
 - - - Isoconcentration contour deep well (> 40 ft bgs)
 - - - Isoconcentration contour shallow well (< 40 ft. bgs)
 - Street
- ft bgs Feet below ground surface



Source: Bing Maps Aerial Imagery Web Mapping Service, 2011;
 WGS-84, 2011;
 Snyder and Associates, 4/10/00;
 U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team;
 Response Engineering and Analytical Contract;
 Figure 1, Atlantic Iowa Groundwater PCB, 2005.

Atlantic Water Supply Site
 Atlantic, Iowa

Figure 6
 Isoconcentration Contour Map



Legend

● Bedrock boring sample location - May 2013

— Sanitary sewer line

MIP Membrane Interface probe



Atlantic Water Supply Site
Atlantic, Iowa

Figure 3